The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1743

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10. 1741.

THERE was a very particular Account lately given the Publick, relating to the Election at *Milborn Port*. It is with ſome Difficulty that the Gentlemen moſt immediately concerned in that Affair have been prevailed on to permit their Names to be made uſe of to contradict it. They d very juſtly upon all Denial and Confutation as a ce of Notice by no means due to Calumnies vented Dark, and Imputations unſupported but by Aſ- and Aſſertion: A Diſdain that can ſurely never rged as a Proof of any exorbitant Opinion of one's Merits or Importance, as it implies nothing more a modeſt Preſumption that one's Character is not Courteſy of every nameleſs Accuſer.

as all Scandal is from its own Nature but too apt ſily entertained, and undoubtedly not leſs popu- hen it comes ſeaſoned to the angry Humour of a ; and as there are many well-meaning People in orld who are not in the Way of going beyond imits of a Gazette for their Intelligence, and who egard of courſe every daring Libel as of Oracular ty, and every the groſſeſt Impoſition that profli- Malice can throw into the publick Peruſal, as an ment authentick and confeſſed, if paſſed by with Neglect it deſerves: From theſe Conſiderations the ſons who have been the Subject of this late Nar- have been induced to engage in a Task which conceive they might by the reaſonable and unpre- d Part of Mankind been well excuſed, to enter ly into a Review of thoſe notable Animadver- and lend the Credit of their Names, to a very ct Account of the Matter, in Oppoſition to the ward Teſtimony of an *M. M.*

the *firſt Place* then, to impeach the legal Validity Return in favour of Mr. *Medlycott* and Mr. *French* are my Vouchers for all Facts I ſhall here advance) confidently aſſured that the Deputy Bailiffs are roperly the Returning Officers; tho' they have imes illegally uſurped that Office: A plain Con- however that it had been a Practice known be- and was at leaſt no particular Innovation juſt now ed in their Behalf: But what if it be yet farther notorious, that for Time immemorial, which is ly Law that can be appealed to in all ſuch Caſes, is a Borough by Preſcription) the Signing of turn has been conſtantly the Act of theſe Subſti- only, without the leaſt Trace (whenever there Deputy made) of any one ſingle Inſtance to the ry? And this is really the true State of the Fact. If the Caſe had indeed admitted of ſome little for Doubt, it would ſeem to ſpeak the Objector much at a Loſs for Matter of Cavil, to think of ing with ſuch an Article, and very inconſiderately to make uſe of it at all, when the very Gentle- whom he has taken upon him to introduce as a to this Remonſtrance has, he knows, ſat himſelf liament, as he has elſewhere remembered, for Years together by no other Authority.

equal Degree of Truth there is in the Neceſſity of the Seal of the Commonalty Stewards affixed to eat the Return; nor is the Fact only notoriouſly ſe, but the Nature of the Thing ſpeaks for it- The Officers that are commiſſioned to make theſe rns, are to do it juſtly, at their own Peril; but it to impoſſible they could ever do it at all, if it requiſite for them firſt to have the Concurrence of dy of nine Stewards to approve and ratify it.

the ſame evident Reaſon, it can be no ſuch terri- ner of Complaint, that *Baunton* made his Return out the Conſent of his Colleague, which muſt ne- ly be always the Caſe on both Sides, when theſe Officers happen not to agree in their Candidate: but how came the Sheriff to refuſe *Noke*'s Return? becauſe it was not tendered him by the proper Of- to authorize his taking it; and becauſe if it had, already accepted of one which to his own Know- was ſtrictly unexceptionable, and which having wn Precept annexed, had, if they had been offered her, very regularly claimed the Preference to his ptance.

r an unexceptionable Precedent in this Point, we go no farther back than the Year 1727, when the Caſe happen'd, and turn'd in Mr. *Harvey*'s Favour upon that Circumſtance, where the Double Return creating a Matter of Doubt about the Preference, the Poſſeſſion of the Precept was by one of an univerſally allow'd Judgment in Parliamentary Proceedings deemed the beſt Warrant for the Sheriff to go by in determining his Acceptance; and which, as this Author could not but be well acquainted with, he ought not in Juſtice to have ſuppreſs'd, whilſt he was enlarging upon this Subject. Now how diſingenuous muſt it appear in Men, to be cavilling at this Time of Day at the very Methods they had been known to have uſed, and had the Benefit of themſelves in their Turn, and which were no doubt all Reaſon and Equity in their Hands, when the Caſe happen'd to be their own.

We come now to be acquainted at laſt with one true Circumſtance; *viz.* That the Sheriff, Under-ſheriff, and Clerk of the County, died all together within four and twenty Hours. Here it had been conſiſtent with the reſt of this Author's Stile, to have given ſome Intimation that they did not come fairly by their Removal, with a View to this choſen Succeſſor: For it is plain from this very Circumſtance of its being ſo ſudden, that if this were not the Caſe, the Appointing of Mr. *Hallet* for the Succeſſor could never have been any concerted Scheme among the Party, as inſinuated, and that he was indeed only an Occaſional Sheriff, one obliged to be named at a very ſhort Warning for the Office: An Office that Gentlemen of Fortune have not been very often known ſo earneſtly to affect, or ſhew themſelves ambitious of, however they came to be on a ſudden, as he repreſents them, ſo fond of the Employment, and ſo ſenſibly jealous of having the Preferment go by them.

But the High-Sheriff of a County, a poor Huckſter of Four Pounds a Year incumbred, is what ſo much diſturbs their Spirits; and truly ſo it well might if it were any truer than the reſt. Mr. *Medlycott*'s Butler too, which, if it means any thing, means, in the common Acceptation of the Word, that he receives Wages. Now, how muſt it ſtartle a Gentleman that had had no other Account of him, to find him, after this, preſumptuouſly ſitting at the Table as he does with his Maſter?

It cannot ſure be expected that Mr. *Hallet* ſhould give us an exact State of his private Circumſtances, for the Inſpection of the Curious. If he is known to occupy Sixty Pounds a Year in Land of his own, free from all Incumbrance, and a rented Farm of One hundred and fifty Pounds a Year all well ſtock'd, and all this he certainly does; however ſhort this may be of giving full Satisfaction to ſuch as fanſy they are to direct the Prerogative in that Particular, it may ſurely ſerve at leaſt to entitle him to the modeſt Appellation of Yeoman, and to falſify the monſtrous and contemptible Account there given of him, as much as if he had a Thouſand Pounds a Year; and will ſerve to give a proper Notion of that decent and creditable Figure which a prudent and induſtrious Perſon in ſuch a Situation may be ſuppoſed to make, and which Mr. *Hallett* does actually make in his Neighbourhood.

But the ſtrongeſt Inſtance poſſible of the true Diſpoſition of this Writer appears in his peculiar Art of tracing Pedigrees with ſo much Accuracy and Exactneſs: The Sheriff is the Son of a Miller, and the Returning-officer (who by the way is a Perſon of very conſiderable Subſtance, and reputed worth ſeveral thouſand Pounds) is a Country Hoſier. And what is all this introduced to prove? Why truly nothing, but the impotent Inveteracy of one that could think of making uſe of it. Could this contemptuous Term, *a Country Hoſier*, be meant to intimate that he was not of Dignity to ſuſtain the Office of collecting Duties and returning Precepts? when we cannot look round us in this Kingdom without beholding Perſons in the moſt conſiderable Stations on all Sides of us, who would think it no Reflection or Diſparagement to their Perſons, that their Patrimonies, or even their own Acquiſitions, were the Effect of an honeſt Induſtry in ſome ignoble Occupation, and not raiſed by the Profeſſion of any of the Liberal Arts or Sciences: So far are blind Rage and Fury ever apt to over-ſhoot their Mark, that by the Diſcovery of ſo much random Spleen, the ill-aim'd Contempt retorts often upon the firſt Mover; the being obſerved to dwell upon Circumſtances ſo foreign to the real Merits, is apt to be regarded as a Symptom betraying a great Poverty of Argument and a great Bitterneſs of Spirit, neither of which tend naturally to create Impreſſions in a Reader's Mind much to the Advantage either of the Cauſe or the Advocate.

Before I take my leave of this Paragraph, I ſhall only adviſe the Hiſtorian to be ſparing for the future in venturing to reproach any one for being illiterate and Want of Scholarſhip. *The Humanity of Mr Medlycott's acting by Deputy*, and the *Virulency of offering a Man twenty Pounds*, if it were true, with that whole extraordinary Poſtſcript, are not thoſe indubitable Marks of a ſtrict Propriety, that beſpeak even the Author himſelf to be one ſo entirely exempt from all poſſible Charges of the Kind, or ſuch a one as may not be liable very conſiſtently ſometimes to Failures in his Turn in point of Orthography.

The next Article ſets out with a Circumſtance which ſhews as if he delighted in multiplying Falſehoods unneceſſarily; for the Sheriff and Returning officer were, as it happens, never Overſeers together in their whole Lives: I will not contend that this is in itſelf a Matter of any very great Moment, but certainly Perſons that ſet themſelves profeſſedly to cenſure other People ſhould be of themſelves the moſt ſcrupulouſly cautious upon what Authority they ground their Informations: They have placed themſelves in a State of Defiance, and therefore may be juſtly expected to obſerve a more than ordinary Punctuality in their own Conduct, to have guarded ſtrictly againſt all the Avenues of Error and Overſight, and much more to ſtand clear of all ſuch groſs and palpable Detections.

But the Meaning however is to repreſent it as ſomething monſtrouſly heinous and flagrant, that Mr. *Medlycott* and his Friends ſhould be made Overſeers at this Juncture, with a View, as is ſuggeſted, to be in a Capacity of ſerving his Intereſt at the enſuing Conteſt, and to have it in his Power to put on and ſtrike off Votes at his Pleaſure; the having a Sheriff his particular Acquaintance, (if not his Dependant) and being himſelf the Overſeer at ſuch a Criſis, carries in it all together a great Aſpect of Contrivance, Partiality and Deſign. It is perhaps to be wiſh'd that Men would not be partial at all to their own Intereſts, or ſtrain the leaſt Point that might ſeem to treſpaſs upon any Punctilio of ſtrict Equity in their own Behalf, but I am afraid it is not to be expected, as I am certain that in fact all Advantages that legally might, have been taken without ſcruple on both Sides throughout the whole Kingdom upon theſe Occaſions; and therefore all declamatory Aggravations of theſe Steps in abſtracted Views, all affected Comments upon Meaſures which the beſt of Men are known to make uſe of every Day without the leaſt Heſitation in their own Caſe, are very invidious and unjuſt Repreſentations of theſe Matters: Not that the Article here in queſtion needs even ſuch a Apology. There was an evident Neceſſity in this Caſe that the Advantage muſt fall to one Side or the other; it was impoſſible that this important Charge could be depoſited in Neutral Hands; ſome Pariſhioner, and of courſe ſome Perſon engaged in Affection, muſt have this Cuſtody; and why not Mr. *Medlycott*'s Friend as well as Mr. *Harvey*'s? The only remaining Queſtion then ſeems to be, the Uſe that was made of the Power when obtain'd; was there any arbitrary or evaſive Step actually taken in conſequence of theſe Means? And this will be the beſt Interpreter of his Intentions in engaging in that Province. Was there any the leaſt Alteration or new Model attempted by this Privilege, to the diminiſhing of his Antagoniſt's Intereſt, or the increaſing of his own? No, it is well known he was content for his own part to ſtand to the eſtabliſhed Liſt as he found it already upon the Books, regiſtred *bonâ fide* to his Hands, and aſſented and ſubſcribed to by Mr. *Harvey* himſelf but two Years before. He had no other Deſire or Intereſt but to act upon the defenſive in the Matter, to prevent all Practices and Colluſions of the Kind, and keep them out of the Hands of thoſe who he was aware would be fond of making Additions at a time when they could be calculated plainly for no other Purpoſe.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Neiſs, May 31. *N. S.*

ON the 27th a Detachment of a thouſand Pruſſians attack'd ſome of the Count de Neuperg's advanc'd Guards near Mackowitz, which being [illegible] by ſome Troops that were at hand, oblig'd [illegible] to retire with the Loſs of 30 Men kill'd and [illegible] Officers. We had but 8 Men kill'd, but two of our Officers were taken by the Pruſſians. Next day a Trumpeter arriv'd here from their Army, who was carried blindfold before the Baron de Roth our Commandant, and told him that he was ſent to acquaint him that his Lady and Children

were set at liberty and had Leave to return home; whereupon the Trumpeter was sent back, with proper Thanks to the chief General of the Pruſſian Army. The Count de Neuperg, who is incamp'd with his Army about a League from hence, has ſent away all his Baggage to Jagerendorf, that he may have no Incumbrance if there ſhould be another Battle.

Vienna, June 3. *N. S.* The Sardinian Envoy has in a private Audience of the Queen and the Great Duke of Tuſcany acquainted them of all the Inſtances that have been made to his Maſter concerning the Affairs of Italy. He declar'd at the ſame time, that his Maſter wiſh'd for nothing ſo much as the Tranquility of that Country, that he had again declar'd the ſame to the Spaniſh Court by his Ambaſſador at Madrid, and that whatever Propoſals of the King of Spain he was oblig'd to acquieſce in, it ſhould be with an expreſs Proviſo that the Intereſts of her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs ſhould ſuffer no Prejudice from it. The Queen and Great Duke have ſince this ſent to acquaint the Envoy, that they hop'd his Sardinian Majeſty would continue to give Proofs of his Zeal for the Maintenance of the Peace of Italy by refuſing Paſſage to the Spaniſh Troops thro' his Dominions. We are very impatient to know that King's Reſolution.

Verſailles, June 8. *N.S.* 'Four extraordinary Couriers are arriv'd here from Madrid within theſe few Days; and one in particular laſt Night, who had Orders to deliver his Diſpatches into Cardinal Fleury's own Hands; ſo that he was introduc'd at two o'Clock in the Morning into his Eminency's Bedchamber, who this Day communicated his Diſpatches to the King. What the Contents are cannot be affirm'd, but 'tis ſaid the Court of Spain inſiſts more than ever upon ſpeedy and powerful Succours, to oblige the Engliſh to ſtop the Progreſs of their Arms in America. On the other hand, the King is ſtill for purſuing the Plan of Pacification which the Cardinal never loſes ſight of, but is inconceivably aſſiduous to make it ſucceed. We hope that a certain Power, which can give very great Weight to this Negociation, will not be haſty in eſpouſing the Quarrel of either Party, and that the Armaments it is making are only to be guarded againſt all manner of Surprize. Mean while no time is loſt in completing our Troops. Beſides thoſe that are on foot, viz. 122 Regiments of Infantry, 60 of Cavalry, 15 of Dragoons, the Fuſileers and Free Companies, there's a Talk of raiſing 10 more Regiments of Foot, four of Horſe, two of Dragoons, one of Huſſars, and ſeveral Free Companies.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, June 6. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters; viz. On the 3d, William Beckworth, from Lynn for Stockholm; John Newman, from London for Petersburgh: On the 4th, John Williamſon, from Scarborough for Geffle; Chriſtopher Blackbourne, and Benjamin Hunter, for Narva; William Clark, for Riga; Richard Parramer, for Stockholm; Henry Thompſon, for Dantzick; Richard Harman, for Riga; John Bently, and Thomas Storm, both for Dantzick; Francis Wilſon, and Joſeph Champion, for Petersburgh; all Ten from London; John Moone, from Riga for London; Thomas Daviſon, from Whitby for Dantzick; George Howiſon, from Scarborough for Roſtock; Richard Peacock, for Narva; Samuel Hazard, for Petersburgh; both from Stockton: On the 5th, John Cole, from Stockton; Blaſhall Taylor, from Riga; both for London; Robert Edgar, from Ditto for Montroſs; Robert Adams, from Alva; Henry Clark, from Newcaſtle; both for Copenhagen; Charles Kenny, from Montroſs for Riga; John Leſly, from Liverpool; Thomas Renton, from Stockton; both for Peterſburgh; Richard Pindick, from Dantzick for London; William Clark, from Lynn for Stockholm; Thomas Reed, from Stockholm for Briſtol; Robert Arbuthnot, from London for Dantzick; Thomas Harvey, from Newcaſtle for Narva; Niels Thompſon, for Dantzick; John Barrow, for Lubeck; George Jones, for Dantzick; all three from Liverpool; William Preſton, from Lancaſter for Riga; William Haggit, from Scarborough for Narva; Alexander Reed, from Riga for Exeter; Robert Benton, from Koningsburgh for London; George Stephenſon, from Riga for Newcaſtle; James Key, from Dundee for Petersburgh; John Thompſon, from Riga for Newcaſtle; and Benjamin Ledrington, from Scarborough for Petersburgh.

'Thoſe Maſters bound for the Baltick ſailed Yeſterday from hence, the Wind at N. W. This Day 'tis turned to S. W. In caſe it goes a little to the South, the Outward bound will alſo ſail.'

HOME PORTS.

Dover, June 8. Arrived the N. S. de Concordia, Ribeira, from Lisbon laſt from Vigo: 'Being carried 'there by a Spaniſh Privateer, who took her 30 Leagues 'N. W. by W. from the Rock of Lisbon, and after 'taking out great Part of her Cargo, releaſed her.' Alſo arrived the Induſtry, Cobb, from Figueira; the Benjamin, Cookſon, from Cheſter; the Ann, Pemberton, from Rotterdam for Dublin; and the Liguanea, Phennix, from Jamaica for Holland. 'The two laſt 'are come into the Pier.' Wind W. S. W.

Deal, June 8. Wind S. W. Arrived the N. S. de Concordia, Ribeiro, from Vigo. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships the Lenox, Woolwich, Lightning, and Otter; with the Richmond, Ellis, and the Endeavour, Gregory, both for Jamaica; the Lisbon Merchant, Willis, for Milford; and the Mary, Murphey, for France.

Graveſend, June 8. Paſs'd by the Neptune, Brapple, from Carolina; the Duke of Kingſton, Merriton, from Dieppe; the Expedition, Pidgeon, from Rotterdam; and the William, Baberſon, from Guernſey.

Arrived

At Dublin, the Sarah, Willie, from Rotterdam.

At Cork, the Triumph Snow Privateer, Capt. Ball, from a Cruize; the Foxhunter, Parrot, and the Britannia, Gallway, both from Lisbon; the Hope, Thompſon, from Philadelphia; the St. John, Friend, and the Dunkirk, Bolling, both from Portſmouth; and the Leopard, Henſhaw, from London.

LONDON, June 10.

The Perſian Ambaſſador has made his Publick Entry with very great State at Conſtantinople, from whence they write, that Means would be found to reconcile his Demands with the Intereſts of the Grand Signior, tho' Preparations are ſtill carry'd on for a War if it ſhould be neceſſary.

A Letter of the 9th N.S. from Hambourg ſays, they had that Moment receiv'd Letters from Sileſia with an Account that the King of Pruſſia having found the Auſtrian Army too ſtrong to attack it, contented himſelf with inveſting the Town of Neiſs, and made ſo great a Fire upon it that the Commandant being perſwaded that the Count de Neuperg was not nor cou'd not be a long time yet in a Condition to raiſe the Siege, did not chuſe to hold it out to the laſt Extremity, but ſurrender'd it by Capitulation; of which 'tis proper however to wait a Confirmation.

The Revolution, Oliver, who was ſeparated from the Fleet going from Jamaica to Carthagena, was well at Jamaica the 29th of March.

On Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. John Wallop, Lord Viſcount Lymington, was married to Mrs. Grey, Relict of Henry Grey, Eſq; late Member of Parliament for Reading in Berkſhire.

On Monday Night laſt Letters arrived in Town, which gave an Account of the Death of Brigadier General Paget, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Deputy-Governor of Minorca.

On Monday laſt dy'd the Rev. Mr. Thorpe, Miniſter of Dulwich College, and Lecturer of St. Magnus on London-bridge.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	07 30	07 54

Bank Stock 141 1-4th to 3-8ths. India 161 to 162. South Sea 104 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 112 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 101 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 1-half to 96. Five per Cent. ditto 79 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 93 1-half. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 9 s. to 10 s Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 79 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Lewes, June 2, 1741.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Suſſex.*

AT *a Meeting here this Day of a very great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, it was unanimouſly reſolved to nominate me a Candidate for this County, in the Room of* James Butler, *Eſq; deceaſed. I therefore beg the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, which will very much oblige,*

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt Obedient,

Humble Servant,

MIDDLESEX.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I.

On Diſputes and Controverſies in Religion.

What have the greateſt Part of the Comments, and Diſputes upon the Laws of God ſerved for, but to make the Text more dubious, and to perplex the Senſe? What have the Effects of thoſe multiplied, curious Diſtinctions, and Nicetties, but Obſcurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Text more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loſs?

Locke on Hum. Underſtand. B. III. C. ix.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers, 4d. each. And alſo the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter eſtabliſhing an Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of Expoſ'd and Deſerted Young Children. Price 4 d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb; Occaſion'd by ſome Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

III. Popery diſarm'd of thoſe Weapons of Force, and Inſtruments of Fraud in which it chiefly truſts. In a Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worceſter, November 5, 1739. by Richard Meadowcourt, A. M. Canon of Worceſter.

To the PUBLICK.

CErtain Bookſellers having publiſh'd a Pocket Volume, intituled, *Pamela's Conduct in High Life; Printed,* as pretended (with equal Truth and Juſtice) *from her Original Papers*; The Author of the Two Volumes intituled, *PAMELA, or* VIRTUE REWARDED, (of which this Performance is intended to paſs as a *Continuation*) thinks himſelf obliged to aſſert his Right to his *own Plan*, and to prevent the *Impoſition* on the Publick, thinks himſelf obliged to declare,

That this *pretended Continuation* of that Piece was not taken *without* his *Knowledge*, carried on *againſt* his *Inſtances*, and without any other *Acquaintance* with the Affair than what they have been able to collect from the Title-Volumes, ſo kindly received: And

That his OWN CONTINUATION

will be printed with all convenient Speed, from Manuſcripts in his Hands, which *no other* Perſon *can* have, and which but for ſuch an Invaſion of his Plan, he ſhould have found *Leiſure* to digeſt and publiſh.

The Undertakers Names to this *worthy Ingredient* are thus advertis'd, with their *Honeſt Work*, in the Chronicle of *May* 28. *viz.*

"Printed for Cæſar Ward and Richard Chandler, at the "Ship without Temple-Bar, John Wood and Thomas "Woodward, at the Dove in Pater-noſter Row, and "Thomas Waller, in the Middle-Temple Cloſe."

Whereas, the GENUINE CONTINUATION will be publiſh'd by Mr. *Charles Rivington*, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. *John Osborn*, in Pater-noſter Row, Proprietors of the Two Volumes.

NB. In the *Gazetteer* of Thurſday June 4, and the *Daily Advertiſer* of Saturday June 6, is a faithful Specimen of this Piece's LIFE *Performance*: And the Publick is aſſur'd, that (whatever it is) 'tis one of the beſt-written Parts of their Volume.

☞ *The ſaid Specimen may be had Gratis of Mr.* Rivington *and Mr.* Osborn, *abovementioned.*

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price 2s. 6d. ſewed)

A *New Method* of IMPROVING cold, and barren LANDS, particularly Clayey Grounds.

—— *Sed famam extendere factis*
Hoc virtutis opus. Virg.

This Treatiſe contains, 1. The beſt Methods of draining wet Lands, either ariſing from their Situation or Springs. 2. Directions for burning Turf, Mole-hills, and Clay, for the Improvement of ſuch Lands. 3. The many Advantages that may ariſe from boggy Grounds by turning them in a Proportion according to the Nature of the Soil, and Situation of the Place. 4. Directions for making of Fiſhponds and Directions for feeding or breeding of Fiſh, and carrying off the Water. 5. The Method of burning barren Land in North Britain. 6. How to aſcertain the Value of Hilly Grounds, a Thing extremely uſeful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Directions for making Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certain Method of improving Fruit-trees. The Whole illuſtrated with Copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the Inſtruments neceſſary for ſuch Improvements.

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…ation *of the* TRUE STATE *of the* Milborn …Port Election, *begun in our laſt.*

…Y the Manor's being granted to Mr. *Harvey*, if it is meant (as every one muſt ſuppoſe by the Expreſſion) that Mr. *Harvey* is Lord of the Manor of *Milborne*, nothing can be more falſe in every Reſpect; tho' if it were never ſo true, I know no Claim or Pretenſion to be grounded upon Tenure to the …mation of a free Community. With regard to …tleman's Popularity, it was, I make no doubt, …ke of his Merit, and ſuch as might have been …ry juſtly to turn to his Account, if the Conteſt …n for the Repreſentation of the County: But in …e, here was a detached Body inveſted with Pri…entirely their own, and where no one had a Right …ſe, or aſſume ſo much as the giving their Ap…on. The Voice of a Neighbourhood, if it had …ver ſo unanimous, could under ſuch Circum…have nothing to do to take upon them to pretend …te in a Society, as Politically independent of them …ney in *Georgia*, who are by the Laws of the Conſti…entled to diſpoſe of their Favour as they pleaſed; …ce, conſequently, all Interpoſition of Foreigners …ch were ſtrictly to ſuch Purpoſes all this *Dorſet …ſhire* Retinue, as much as if they had come …e other End of the Kingdom) with their Recom…ions, was meddling in an Affair where they had …leaſt Claim or Concern: If this be not *Intruſion* …proper Senſe of the Word, if this be not mani…the groſſeſt *Diſregard to the Rights of the Electors*, …g can ever be ſuch. This formidable Army of …could have no Pretenſion to ſupport any Intereſt …egal Way. It has been the Prudence of the Le…re carefully to remove all Military Force out of …y at theſe Seaſons, to prevent all Notion of the …ce of Power in a Contention that ought to be left …ly free to the Parties concerned. Now why …Appearance, on ſuch an Occaſion, of Retainers …d to one Man's Perſon ſhould not give as juſt …d of Jealouſy to the Electors as that of the other …ſo juſtly deteſted, I am at a Loſs to account. But, …e Apologiſt, there was no ſuch Uſe made of …no Violence was attempted by their Means: On …rary, ſurrounded on all Sides with the Patronage …extraordinary Detachment, the Candidate called …poll for him, when his Legal Votes were all ex…d, in ſpite of all Oppoſition and Proteſts to the …ry, a Supply of Men without the leaſt plauſible …r of any Pretenſion to that Right, Certificate-men, …men, Out-liers above thirty of them; by the …gh of which when he fanſied he had ſecured a …reat Majority in Number upon the Face of the …, which might give him the Air of a Right in …reſence of his Train, he proceeded farther to …a very unprecedented Demand, and inſiſted ſtre…y upon it contrary to all Cuſtom, to have the …ers as they then ſtood upon the Books declared …nd upon the Croſs, where they were ſtanding in …Air to take the Votes. The other Side inſiſted …repairing all together, according to the ſtanding …ce, to the Town-Hall for the Scrutiny and adjuſt…of the Poll; and endeavouring to go thither for …urpoſe, which he was ſenſible muſt be fatal to his …er-Roll, which he could impoſe upon them at …the Field, were actually oppoſed in the Attempt …e Candidate's Orders, who call'd ſeveral Times …to his Friends to ſtop them, which they accord…did, whilſt Mr. *Harvey* and Mr. *Thompſon* went …r themſelves in the mean time, and were there …diately choſen without Oppoſition by their own …s in their own Way, ſo declared, and carried …triumphantly. A Succeſs, it ſeems, ſo reſolved on, …it was aſſured to the Publick as already determin'd …Gazette a Week at leaſt before the Day of Election. …t to make the Thing much ſtronger, and that the …ndleſſneſs of theſe Gentlemens Pretenſions may …ſeem (however ſubſtantial an Exception) to lie …either in the Irregularity of their Proceeding, and …neglect of Forms however eſſential, it may be obſer…that Mr. *French*, who has the feweſt of the two, is …ved, according to their own Account, forty-three …Votes: Whereas it is well known to all who …any Thing of that Matter, and to themſelves amongſt the reſt, that there are not really forty-three more Legal Votes in the whole Borough; nor is there any thing the Accuſed would be more deſirous of, than to reſt the whole Merits of the Cauſe, in the Opinion of the World, upon that Iſſue. To give a farther Sanction and Luſtre to the Credit of thoſe Supporters they now ſo much rely on, they can appeal to nothing more authentick than Mr. *Harvey*'s own Account of their Worth and Honourable Sentiments, as ſet forth in a Liſt of all the Voters publiſhed by himſelf at the laſt Election in 1734. when he and the preſent Member Mr. *Medlycott* were returned together, in the following Terms:

'A POLL taken at the Election of Members to 'ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of *Milborne Port* 'in the County of *Somerſet*, the 29th of *April*, 1734. 'in the Preſence of the greateſt Number of Gentlemen, 'Clergy, and other ſubſtantial Perſons of the Neigh'bourhood, that ever appeared on the like Occaſion; 'who expreſſed their Approbation and Satisfaction at 'the Choice of the Majority, and deſired the Poll 'might be Printed, to diſtinguiſh thoſe honeſt People, 'who, from a due Senſe of the Conſequence, were not 'blinded, nor would be miſled in the unnatural repoſing 'a Truſt of themſelves, their Liberties, and their 'Country, in the Hands or Power of Perſons to them 'Strangers and Foreigners; but choſe rather to depend 'upon Perſons of their Neighbourhood, as free and 'uncontrouled, and under no other Dependence or In'fluence but the Freedom and Intereſt of their Country, 'and who will, among ſuch Meaſures as may be incon'ſiſtent with a free Conſtitution, oppoſe, to their ut'moſt, ſuch Standing Armies in Times of Peace, and 'ſuch Taxes, as may tend, not to the Relief, but the 'Grievance and Oppreſſion of the Nation, and can be 'no otherwiſe neceſſary than to raiſe and ſupport each 'other.

Now it is in reality no leſs than fifty-three (which out of the ſeventy-nine there inſerted is very near three to one) of this very Majority, whoſe Names and Merits he has taken ſuch Care to immortalize, and to whoſe Honeſty he has ſo largely teſtified, that have thought proper to give their Suffrages at preſent in favour of Mr. *French*. The Men are the ſame ſtill, and 'tis to be hoped their preſent Choice, which differs but in one Perſon, will entitle them to have ſtill the ſame handſome Things ſaid of them, however they may have failed for this Time in gaining the pompous Ratification of a *Poſſe Comitatus*.

I had almoſt forgot to take Notice of the Act of Violence upon the Parchment, charg'd upon Mr. *French*, who declares poſitively that he never once touch'd it, tho' twice induſtriouſly repeated within the Compaſs of this ſingle Sheet.

For *William Thring*'s publick Declaration that he was offered to be brib'd, there is no doubt but that in the Fury of a licentious Mob, a Man might meet with Vouchers enough of the kind, if he thought fit to look after or encourage them: But it is to be hop'd that the World has too much Charity to rely on ſuch a Teſtimony, the bare Word of a Man piqued by having his Vote queſtioned, for the laying ſo heavy an Imputation to any Man's Charge as that of ſuborning an Intereſt with Bribes, the tempting a Man to proſtitute his Vote for Lucre, the offering to corrupt his Tongue to bely his Conſcience, and this in ſuch expreſs Contradiction to the known Laws of the Land, and the Practice of all honeſt Men Time out of Mind in the Point, is an Act of ſo black and atrocious a Nature, as it is not to be ſuppoſed, without the greateſt Weight of Evidence to ſupport the Suggeſtion, any Gentleman of either Side could ever poſſibly think of attempting.

I am very ſenſible after all, that it is ſomething difficult for an impartial Stander-by (however well diſpoſed) to form any juſt Determination in theſe Diſputes that depend upon Facts reciprocally aſſerted and denied, and conſequently, that it is hard for Truth to reap the Benefit propoſed from ſuch an Appeal; we are apt to conſult chiefly our Indolence and our Affections in theſe Caſes, and to ſet Aſſertion againſt Aſſertion, and draw our Concluſions afterwards at leiſure, as our Prejudices happen to direct us. Mere Reaſoning has generally but a very ſmall Share in theſe Deciſions, and moſt Men believe upon theſe Occaſions juſt as much as they were diſpoſed to believe before, and this they well knew who could offer to produce ſuch Atteſtations as theirs to the Publick Judgment: The Diſtance too of the Scene of Action was what perhaps They truſted ſomething to for Security, and fancied few would care to enter very critically into Inquiries after Tranſactions that paſſed in an obſcure and remote Corner of the World, and in which they had no perſonal Concern; and laſtly, They might probably flatter themſelves ſtill further, that ſuch as were intereſted in the Account would ſit quiet in the Conſciouſneſs of not being affected by it, and not give themſelves the Trouble of a Reply.

If there are yet any Perſons totally diſengaged in their Determinations, and that are really deſirous for their own Information to look into the Bottom of this Affair, who are curious to know exactly how much to attribute to the Clamour of a Party, and how the real Merits of theſe Contentions fairly ſtand, to their Conſideration ſhall be very ſoon ſubmitted an exact and faithful Liſt of all the Voters concerned and their Qualifications, the ſame as theſe Candidates will readily abide by, if called upon elſewhere to a more ſolemn and legal Juſtification. Now if it ſhould there plainly appear, that Mr. *Medlycott* and Mr. *French* have in truth upon the whole much above two to one of theſe legal Votes, and that the affected Majority on the other Side have not ſo much as the leaſt plauſible Appearance or ſtrained Gloſs of any Pretenſions true or falſe to a Qualification, (and upon this ſingle Circumſtance the whole Diſpute muſt at laſt terminate) what muſt be thought afterwards of ſuch Men as could upon ſuch a Foundation preſume to traduce with ſo much Wrath and Scurrility a Claim ſo well founded, and ſo ſollicitous to ſtand the ſevereſt Inquiry into its Authority.

Mr. *Harvey* will, I am afraid, find all his pompous Forces vaniſh apace upon ſuch a Scrutiny, and that "*We will poll him*" is not of itſelf ſuch a ſatisfactory Qualification, or an Anſwer to be allowed for Proof any where but at the Head of his own Devotees; he knows his Voters Merits too well to bring them (as this Spokeſman threatens) to any farther Review: He knows, that ſuch a Cauſe were (without the deſigned Imputation upon the Juſtice of his Judges) ample Ground for the Succeſs preſaged for him from ſuch an Application: He knows, that they were firſt introduced only as a laſt violent Effort in ſupport of a deſperate Cauſe, and that as they did not turn to account in that Capacity, much leſs can he promiſe himſelf any conſiderable Service from them by ſubmitting them to a nearer Inſpection.

It is indeed no hard Matter for a common Obſerver to trace the whole Driſt of the Deſign in abetting ſuch Pretenders at all; it was calculated obviouſly to delude, and give the whole Country a Notion that theſe Gentlemen had an undoubted, viſible Majority, and muſt of courſe have very hard Meaſure, if rejected; to ſupply a Handle for throwing out Inſinuations of unfair Play, and ungenerous Suggeſtions of Iniquity, againſt Gentlemen who deſire only to truſt to the ſtricteſt Juſtice of their legal Pretenſions, a Diſcovery of which will, 'tis hop'd, have its due Effect to undeceive thoſe who have been miſ-inform'd, and have had no Account but that of Slander and Invective in the Matter, and may prove a uſeful Leſſon, to teach them what Dependance they are to repoſe for the future on ſuch Informations; the attending one Moment to the true State of the Caſe will give them quite a new Proſpect of its Merits, and will induce them to acknowledge, in ſpite of all Prepoſſeſſions, that theſe injured Patriots have not that Ground of Complaint which they would fain perſuade the World, but that they have on the contrary been guilty of many unjuſt Artifices themſelves, that they have indulged the Loſer's Privilege too far beyond all the Bounds of Truth or Decency, and that upon the Whole, *there never was a fairer Cauſe, or one more foully miſrepreſented.*

Petersbourg, May 26. N. S.

AT the Time when it was believ'd General Keith was actually on the March with Part of the Ukrain Army thro' Poland, to join the Queen of Hungary's in Sileſia, he arriv'd here, and has had the Honour to be complimented by the Great Ducheſs, and the Duke her Husband, for the Zeal which he ſhew'd for his Czariſh Majeſty's Service, in refuſing to acknowledge the Authority of the late Duke of Courland. The Velt-Marſhal de Munich, who is retir'd from all Affairs, lives quietly on the Favours which he has acquir'd by his Services. On the 20th inſt. which was his Birth-day, when he enter'd the 59th Year of his Age, he gave a ſplendid Entertainment on that Occaſion, at his ſtately Palace of Waſili-Oſtow, to the Miniſters of State, to thoſe of the Foreign Powers, to the Court Nobility and others

to hers of both Sexes; and after a grand Repaſt, there was a fine Italian Concert and a Ball. Upon this Occaſion the Great Ducheſs made him a Preſent of a Gold Snuff-box richly adorn'd with Diamonds: And the Counteſs de Munich Wife to his Son the Count, who is Steward of the Houſhold to the Great Ducheſs, being brought to Bed of a Daughter on the 15th, and chriſtened on the 22d, the Princeſs and the Duke of Brunſwick were her Sureties at the Font, and gave her the Name of Ann Ulrica, after the Names of their Imperial Highneſſes. It is now determined that the late Duke of Courland ſhall be ſent to Iſchamtskoy on the River Irtis, about a League from Tobolska the Capital of Siberia; and that for fear he ſhould attempt to eſcape by Land Carriage, he is to be put on board a Ship in the Canal of Ladoga, to be conducted by the Wolga to Caſan, from whence he is to proceed directly to Tobolska; which will be in the whole about 500 Leagues.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, June 10 *N S.* Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters, viz. On the 8th, Charles Brown from Liverpool, Alexander Gordon from Aberdeen, both for Dantzick: On the 9th, James Codd from Dublin for Petersburgh, George Vere from Lynn for Stockholm, William Snaip from Glaſgow for Petersburgh, Adam Veer from Belfaſt for Dantzick, James Anderſon from Dantzick for Montroſe, James Hawkes from London for Petersburgh: On the 10th, John Robinſon from Sunderland for Copenhagen; Thomas Chaffers from Liverpool, John Adams from Alva, Joſeph Caſwell, John Maltis, both from Liverpool, all four for Dantzick.

Thoſe Maſters bound for the Baltick are fail'd, the Wind at N. W. and thoſe Maſters outward-bound are detain'd in this Road.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 6 Since my laſt arriv'd the Hanover Packet, Osborn, from Lisbon; the Jane, Prat, from Morlaix; the Scipio Fireſhip, Capt. Young, and the Charming Jenny Tender, Newman, both from a Cruiſe. Sail'd the Lisbon Packet, Latham, for Lisbon.

Plymouth, June 7. Sail'd the Providence of Briſtol, Scardovin, with Tobacco for Morlaix; and the Plymouth, Anter, for Virginia. Came in the Jenny, Bray, of Foye for Oporto.

Dover, June 9 Arrived the Dolphin Snow, Carey, from Guiney, and a Portugueſe Snow from Madeira, both for London. Wind S. W.

Deal, June 9. Wind W. S. W. Came down and remains, the London, Wenlock, for Oporto. Arrived a Portugueſe Ship, but cannot get her Name. His Majeſty's Ships remain with the Outward bound as per laſt.

Graveſend, June 9. Paſs'd by the Two Brothers, Beach, and the Carolina Packet, Summerſett, both from Carolina.

Arrived

In Virginia, the Rappahanock, Wilcox, from London and Madeira.

LONDON, June 11.

Letters from Florence of the 27th ult. N. S. aſſure us, that the Baron de Neuhoff is incognito at Piſa, and that his Nephew the Baron de Troſt is at Florence.

The King of Pruſſia has made a Promotion of General Officers in his Army in Sileſia. He has among others created the Duke of Holſtein Beck and the General de Glaſenap Velt Marſhals, and the Prince of Anhalt Zerbſt a General of Foot and Governor of Stettin.

The Prince and Princeſs of Orange are return'd to Leewarden from the Tour they made to the Principality of Eaſt Friſeland: They propoſed to ſet out laſt Monday for Dieren, and after a few Days Stay there, to go to Germany.

The Deſire of Briſtol, Capt. Deveral, bound from Italy to Briſtol, was ſurpriſed and taken in Ceuta Bay by ſix Boats with 90 Men. She had been detain'd there ſeven Days by Extremity of Weather, and was ſeized in the Night-time when getting under Sail.

This Day being his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, who then enters into the 15th Year of his Reign, his Royal Highneſs the Duke and the Princeſſes will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke and the Princeſſes have declar'd their Intention of hunting twice a Week in Windſor Foreſt, and proper Orders are given for that Purpoſe.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in the Piazza's Covent-garden, the Right Hon. George Douglas, Lord Mordington, of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Shires.

Of Roxburgh. John Rutherford.
Peebles. ——— Murray, of Conigally.
Fife. David Scott, of Scots Tarbett.
Forfar. Hon. William Maule.

Boroughs.

Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, &c. ——— M'kenzie, call'd Lord Fortroſe.
Dumfries, Sanquahar, Annan, &c. Hon. John Johnſton, call'd Lord John Johnſton.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	08	19	08	46

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 162 1-half. South Sea 104 3 4ths. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 112. New ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 101 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto 79 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance 93. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. to 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13th *of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, May 30, 1741.

WHEREAS *on Saturday the* 23*d Inſtant, about Eleven of the Clock at Night, Capt* John Diplock, *Commander of the Sloop in the Service of the Cuſtoms at* Newhaven *in* Suſſex, *ſaw a Smuggling Cutter running Goods cloſe to the Shore near* Moorſtadt, *and on the ſaid* Diplock's *coming up to her, and asking who they were, the Smugglers anſwered, the* Jolly Boys, *and fired ſeveral Shot at him, and wounded* Samuel Baker *and* Thomas Dudden, *Two of Capt.* Diplock's *Men, in a very dangerous Manner, and afterwards landed two Boats full of Goods: The Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in order to bring the Offenders to Juſtice, do hereby give Notice, that whoever ſhall apprehend or take any of the Offenders concerned in oppoſing the ſaid Officers will be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each Offender; which will be paid upon Conviction, purſuant to an Act paſſed in the Ninth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign.*

And the ſaid Commiſſioners do further give Notice, That purſuant to a Proviſion made in the ſame Act, if any of the ſaid Offender or Offenders ſhall within Three Months after ſuch his, her, or their Offence committed, and before his, her, or their Conviction, diſcover Two or more of his, her, or their Accomplices therein to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or Exciſe reſpectively, ſo as they, or Two of them at leaſt, be convicted of ſuch Offence, the Offender or Offenders ſo diſcovering will be entitled to the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every ſuch Offender ſo diſcovered and convicted, as a Reward for ſuch Diſcovery; and every ſuch Perſon ſo diſcovering will be clearly acquitted and diſcharged of ſuch his, her, or their Offence.

And as a further Encouragement for diſcovering and apprehending the ſaid Offenders, the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby promiſe the further Reward of Fifty Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and apprehend any of the ſaid Offenders, to be paid upon their Conviction.

Signed by Order of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms,

Cha. Carkeſſe, *Secretary.*

IF any of the ſeveral Men who have deſerted from Col. Fowke's Regiment, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the firſt Day of July next, they may repair to Salisbury, or to Wallis and Lifter, Recruiting Serjeants in Spittlefields, and be pardoned: Otherwiſe, whoever ſhall apprehend any one of them, ſo that they may be deliver'd as above, or ſecur'd in the Savoy, ſhall receive Two Guineas Reward, beſides what is allow'd by Act of Parliament for Apprehending Deſerters.

Notice is hereby given,

THat the Mineral Water at WITH in ESSEX being now in full Perfection, will be opened with an Aſſembly and Ball at the Long on Thurſday the 18th of this Inſtant: The Tickets liver'd forthwith, at 2 s. 6 d each, at Mrs Day's White Hart, at Mr. Patriſſon's at the Red Lion or at the little Octogon Room near the Pump on the the Aſſembly.

N. B. It having been propoſed to promote the A aforeſaid by a Subſcription, all Perſons of Quality who are willing to encourage this Undertaking meet at the Long Room at the Time above-ment the ſeveral Propoſals for the Aſſemblies and Concer ſick for the Seaſon, will be laid before them for their bation. The WITHAM SPA, for the many great has perform'd, from the numerous Concourſe of the laſt Seaſon, and from the Diverſions prepared for already in a flouriſhing Condition, and being likely advance in Reputation every Year.

WHereas *John Brooks* the Young Whitchurch in Hampſhire, by Trade a Butch ing out a robbing Sir Stewkly Shuckburgh's Fiſh near Whitchurch, on Saturday the 31ſt of May, Twelve and One o'Clock in the Night, in Company with others; And whereas Henry Gaines of the ſaid Parish ſmith, being in Defence of his ſaid Maſter's Wares, kill'd; and it appearing by the Confeſſion of the ſaid Perſons, who have been ſince taken, and committed to chester Gaol, that the aforeſaid John Brooks was the who gave the Mortal Blow; therefore whoever ſhall app and ſecure the ſaid John Brooks, ſo that he may be Juſtice for ſo heinous a Crime, ſhall receive Twenty Reward, paid on Demand, by Mr. John Hasker of L to whom Notice may be given by a Poſt Letter, or Meſſenger, who likewiſe ſhall be paid for his Trouble.

N.B. The ſaid JOHN BROOKS is a full, fre middle-ſized Man, about five Foot eight or nine Inches twenty Years of Age, wore ſtrait dark brown Hair likely to have on a light grey Coat, a blue everlasting coat, and Buckſkin Breeches.

REmoved from the Union Coffee-h to his Office in *Pope's Head Alley*, over-ag Royal Exchange, Cornhill, RICHARD SHEA Printer to the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Lotter Where he Buys and Sells TICKETS, and Shares of T in the ſaid Lottery. And will keep a correct Book during the Drawing, and alſo a Regiſter Book any Perſon entering their Numbers at 6 d. per Ti have an immediate Account ſent them of their Succ Town; and by the firſt Poſt to any Part of Great Br Ireland.

Diſtribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

			l.		h	
2	— of	—	10000	—	h	—
3	—	—	5000	—	—	—
10	—	—	2000	—	—	—
20	—	—	1000	—	—	—
40	—	—	500	—	—	—
200	—	—	100	—	—	—
500	—	—	50	—	—	—
1000	—	—	20	—	—	—
11350	—	—	10	—	—	—
13125	Prizes, amounting to			—	—	—
	Firſt drawn			—	—	—
	Laſt drawn			—	—	—
41875	Blanks			—	—	—
55000	Tickets, at 5 l. each			—	—	—

Note, But little more than Three Blanks to a P Fifteen per Cent. to be deducted out of the Prizes, to be paid at the Bank in 50 Days after the Draw niſh'd.

The abovesaid *Richard Shergold* buys and ſells by Com South Sea, Bank, and India Stocks, with the ſeveral ties; India Bonds, and all Government Securities.

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Extract from Mr. Bayle's General Hiſtorical Dict Vol. IX. Page 5.

'This Book was printed in Quarto at *Madrid*, in '1617. Cervantes ſays himſelf, that it drew to view 'Heliodorus: And Don Gregorio obſerves, that the 'counted therein are moſt chaſte; the Fecundity of 'tion marvellous; inſomuch that he is even vaſtly 'Wit, and exceſſive in the Multitude of his Epiſodes. 'cidents are numerous, and vaſtly various. In ſome 'an Imitation of Heliodorus, and in others Heliodorus 'improved; and in the reſt a perfect Newneſs of Fancy 'forth in the moſt conſpicuous Manner. The firſt 'Reader proceeds in this Work the greater is his Delight 'reading it. Briefly, this Performance is of a newer 'tion, more artificial Contrivance, and of a more 'Stile than that of Don *Quixote de la Mancha.*

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